NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF EXOTIC PLANTS, &c.

Continued from page 162.

Camellia bohea. c. 4. Aug. Dec. white. China. 1768.
viridis. c. 4. Feb. Nov. ‘ ‘ ‘
sasanqua. c. 4. ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ 1811.
v. *plena*. c. 4. ‘ ‘ pink. ‘ 1818.
oleifera. c. 3. white. China. 1811.
axillaris. c. 3. Feb. Mar. white China. 1818.
japonica. c. 10. May, July. crims. China. 1730.

This fine genus is named in honor of GEORGE JOSEPH KAMEL, and is remarkable as at once furnishing the domestic drug tea in universal use, and flowering trees and shrubs, as universally admired. The seeds of all the species are crushed for oil, which is used like that of hemp or poppy in cookery. C. bohea and viridis are the species which chiefly furnish the tea; but C. sasanqua is also used, and sometimes the leaves of the other species are taken, though that practice is rather to be considered in the light of adulteration. The tea districts of China extend from the 27th to the 31st degrees of north latitude. According to the missionaries, it thrives in the more northern provinces, and from KÆMPFER, it appears to be cultivated in Japan as far north as the 45th degree. It seems, according to Dr ABEL's observation, to succeed best on the sides of mountains, where there can be but little accumulation of vegetable mould. The soils from which he collected the best specimens, consisted chiefly of sandstone, schistus or granite. The plants are raised from seed sown where they are to remain; three or more are dropped into a hole four or five inches deep, they come up without further trouble, and require little culture, except that of removing the weeds, until the plants are three years old. The more careful stir the soil, and some manure it; but the latter practice is seldom adopted. The third year, the leaves are gathered at three successive gatherings, in February, April, and June, and so on, until the bushes become stinted, or tardy in their growth, which generally happens in from six to ten years. They are then cut in, to encourage the production of fresh shoots.

The gathering of the leaves is performed with care and selection. The leaves are plucked off one by one; at the first gathering, only the unexpanded and tender are taken; at the second, those that are full grown; and at the third, the coarsest. The first forms what is called in Europe Imperial tea; but as to the other names by which tea is known, the Chinese know nothing; and the compounds and names are supposed to be made and given by the merchants at Canton, who, from the great number of varieties brought to them, have an ample opportunity of doing so. Formerly it was thought that green tea was gathered exclusively from C. viridis; but that is now doubtful; though it is certain there is what is called the green tea district, and the black tea district; and the varieties grown in the one district differ from those grown in the other. Dr ABEL was told by competent persons, that either of the two plants will afford the black or green tea of the shops, but that of the broad thin leaved plant *(C. viridis)* is preferred for making the green tea.

The different sorts of black and green tea arise not merely from soil, situation, or the age of the leaf, but after winnowing the tea, the leaves are taken up in succession as they fall; those nearest the machine being the heaviest, are the gunpowder tea; the light dust the worst, being chiefly used by the lower classes. That which is brought down to Canton, then undergoes a second roasting and winnowing; and many hundred women are employed for these purposes.

As more select sorts of tea, the blossoms of the C. sasanqua appear to be collected; the buds, also, appear to be gathered in some cases. By far the strongest tea which Dr ABEL tasted in China, was that called *yutien*, used on occasions of ceremony. It scarcely colored the water, and on examination was found to consist of buds and half expanded leaves of the plant.

As substitutes for tea used by the Chinese, may be mentioned a species of moss, common to the mountains of Shan-tung, an infusion of ferns of different sorts, and Dr ABEL thinks, the leaves of the common camellia and oil camellia may be added. DU HALDE observes that all the plants called tea by the Chinese, are not to be considered as the true tea plant, and KÆMPFER asserts, that in Japan a species of Camellia, as well as the olea fragrans is used to give it a high flavor.

The oil bearing Camellia, *(C. oleifera)* is cultivated for its seeds, from which an oil is expressed, in very general use in the domestic economy of China. It grows best in a red sandy soil, attaining the height of six or eight feet, and producing a profusion of white blossoms and seeds. These seeds, as well as those of any other species, are reduced to a coarse powder, which is stewed or boiled in bags, and then pressed, when the oil is yielded.

The culture of the tea camellias in our green houses, is very simple. The plants are very hardy and may be preserved in a pit without fire heat; they grow in a loamy soil, or loam and peat well drained, and increase freely by layers, or by cuttings of the young wood taken off when it begins to ripen, planted in sand, and covered with a hand glass in a cool frame or pit.

As the tea plants are cultivated in Japan, as far north as the 45th degree of north latitude, it is probable that they would stand the winter of the middle states without protection. C. sasanqua, and C. oleifera are nearly as hardy as the C. viridis and bohea.

Camellia japonica in the groves and gardens of China, is a lofty tree, much admired for its fine form, rich clothing of shining, deep green foliage, and elegant red or white flowers, single or double. It is equally admired in China as in Japan, and much cultivated in both countries. It is of frequent occurrence in Chinese paintings, with Hibiscus and Chrysanthemum, two of their great favorites. There are several varieties of the C. japonica in China, most of which have been imported here, and their number considerably increased, and daily increasing, from seedlings raised in this country. The double white, double striped, and double warratah, (from the central petals resembling those of the warratah plant of New Holland, Telopea speciosissima,) are considered the grandest and most marked varieties, and are also free growers and free flowerers; the pæony flowered and fringed white are also standard beauties. Other varieties in general cultivation, are single red, single white, semidouble red, double red, Middlemist's red, myrtle leaved, Loddiges' red, variegated warratah, Kew blush, Hume's blush or buff, Wellbank's, Lady Long's, Pompone, hexangular, &c.

The single red Camellia is propagated by cuttings, layers, and seeds; and on these the other sorts are generally inarched, but may be budded or grafted. When independent grafting is resorted to, the mode called side grafting is mostly used; but the operation of tongueing is omitted, as weakening the stock. A few seeds are sometimes obtained from the single red snd semidouble Camellias, and from the single warratah; these require two years to come up, but make the best stocks of any. The best cultivators regularly cross impregnate the blossoms in KNIGHT's manner, by cutting out the stamens before the anthers are mature, and when the stigma is in a proper state, dusting it with the pollen of the species or variety intended as the male parent. C. sasanqua seeds most readily, and is mostly employed as the female parent for raising new varieties. The plants if well treated, will flower in three or four years, and if nothing new is produced, they still make excellent stocks. The species of Camellia are of surpassing beauty, but no plants bear the confined and dry air of the parlor worse than they do.

Beaufortia decussata. c. 3. May, July. scarlet. 1803.
sparsa. c. 3. crimson. 1803.

Splendid New Holland plants, free growers and abundant flowerers, with common greenhouse treatment in two thirds peat and one third loam. Cuttings do best when taken from nearly ripened wood, planted in sand, and covered with a bell glass.

Lambertia formosa. c. 4. July. Aug. crimson. 1788.

This is a handsome plant, from New Holland, which thrives well in loam and peat not over watered. Cuttings must be taken off at a joint before they begin to push, and planted thinly in sand under a glass, and guarded from damp.

Bæckea virgata. c. 3. Aug. Oct. white. 1806.

From New Caledonia, of free growth in sandy loam and peat, and very hardy. Young cuttings root in sand, under a bell glass.

Pæonia moutan. c. 3. April, June. purple. China. 1789.
v. papaveracea. white.
Banksiæ. purple.
rosea. pink.

A magnificent flowering plant, which, with its varieties, are from China, and are hardy enough to bear our winters in the open air; but they do not flower in such perfection as when planted out in a conservatory or in a pit, where they may be protected from severe frost under glass; they will thrive well in any light rich soil; and ripened cuttings, slipped off and planted in the ground, in a shady place, without cover, will root freely.

Magnolia fuscata. c. 3. April. May. brown. 1789.
v. *annonifolia*. c. 3. ‘ ‘ ‘ 1804.
pumila. c. 4. Jan. Dec. white. 1786.

Beautiful plants from China, with fragrant flowers, grown in peat and loam. The last is propagated by cuttings, and the others by layers,

but are often inarched or budded on magnolia obovata, which takes readily.

[*To be continued.*]

CAMELLIAS.

Mr Russell—After reading, with much interest, the communication on the culture of Camellias, published in the New England Farmer of Nov. 20th, I went directly to examine some plants which I had recently purchased. At first glance, I discovered the "scaly insect," perhaps a fourth part the size of a grain of flax seed, but not so dark colored. It adhered closely to the bud. I removed it (without the least injury to the bud,) with the point of my penknife. On the inside, or side of the scale next to the bud, there was sufficient evidence of animal life. I continued my researches, and found them indiscriminately on the leaf and flower buds. Some of them had secreted themselves between two contiguous buds. None of the buds have yet fallen.

Should you not receive something more in point, this is humbly offered as a partial relief to your fair inquirer of the 11th instant.

Respectfully yours, O. P.

Newton, Dec. 14.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

Mr Fessenden—In the N. E. Farmer of last week, page 147, is a statement of a disease in cattle, belonging to Robert Patten, Esq. and information on the subject is requested. The disease, as there stated, appears new, and it is somewhat singular that it should affect both oxen and horses alike. It is said, page 139, that it destroys the life of the animal in 18 hours, and sometimes sooner, which shows the existence of some powerful cause, "Symptoms, heaviness about the eyes, and loss of appetite, without much apparent pain, until shortly before death, when the agony became extreme. On opening the bodies, the intestines were found in a healthy state, the vital parts not disordered, and no appearance of disease, save in the spleen, which was enlarged to twice its usual size, and looked mortified."

In all such cases, the bodies should be inspected by some one that has a knowledge of the structure of the various organs, and the changes which take place in consequence of disease. Every organ should be carefully examined, and every morbid appearance delineated. Hasty and superficial examinations often lead into error. In the present case, we are told, that the spleen "looked mortified," but nothing is said of any marks of inflammation; and we cannot suppose that organ was "mortified" without such marks about the part affected. Perhaps, after all, the immediate cause of death was not detected. The enlargement of the spleen is gradual, and in the present case, it is presumed, that merely the enlargement of that organ was not the immediate cause of death.

The symptoms of the disease, as stated above, are so similar to those in a case of poison, that I will give you the whole story, so far at least, as is necessary to be known; although I do it with the mingled feelings of pity and regret. It may be useful.

In the morning of the 19th of April, ——, my young man, who had the care of my creatures, informed me that my horse was unwell, and had not eaten the hay which he gave him the evening previous. At first I thought little of it, presuming that he had given the horse too much; but on examination I found that he was sick; refusing every kind of hay and grain, "heaviness about his eyes," no disposition to move about, and did not discover any symptoms of pain, except occasionally lying down a few minutes. He would now and then receive a little water. I sent for a neighbor who practised among sick cattle, to whom such business properly belongs. He examined the case, and declared his ignorance of the disease and method of cure, but thought his pulse a little accelerated. I told the man to take blood freely; and this was done, but without any apparent effect. On the next morning, April 20th, my cow, a fine animal, in high order, and expected to have a calf in a few days, was found laboring under the same symptoms. Again the neighbor was called. He made his examination, and again confessed his total ignorance of the cause, disease, and mode of cure. I advised to the same remedy, blood letting; and it was done without any apparent benefit. The horse remained about the same.

April 21. Symptoms the same in both the animals. I then sent some distance for a farrier, who was highly approved in his profession. He examined both cases with attention, and declared that they were unknown to him. From several circumstances, not necessary to name, I apprehended a partial stoppage in the intestines of the cow, but not a total obstruction; therefore I directed him to make use of his laxative medicines; all which he did, giving his undivided attention to his business, both day and night; but without any apparent effect.

April 22. The horse the same, but the cow worse; she became weak, and did not like to move, refused everything but a little water, and when down it was with some difficulty to rise. On the morning of the next day, April 23d, the horse began to mend, and to show signs of returning appetite, but the cow died in agony.

At that time, from all the circumstances now detailed, I suspected the cause to be poison; and from the circumstance, that no poisonous weed grew on my land, I suspected that the poisoning was intentional, and that it was effected by arsenic. This conjecture was strengthened by *knowing* that it required a large quantity of that poison to destroy a horse.

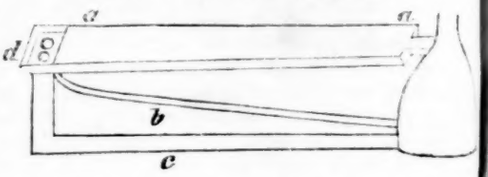
Before the body was inspected, I stated to the farrier, and a few others who happened to be present, that I suspected that the cause of death was poison, probably by arsenic, and delineated the appearances on dissection, should that be the case. On opening the first stomach, no disease appeared, except a few light marks of inflammation. In the next apartment, the manyfolds, these marks were more prominent, and in some places there were spots approaching to a gangrenous state. In the true stomach, there were the greatest marks of inflammation, extending over one third of that organ and three or four inches below the pylorus. Such was the inflammation, that the pylorus, at that time, was completely obstructed. A small part of the stomach was gangrenous. These were the only marks of the disease observed.

Notwithstanding the appearances were exactly as I had delineated; yet, neither the farrier nor the bystanders believed that the cause was poison: but now to put the question of poisoning beyond all possible doubt, I will observe further, that by a singular circumstance the offender happened to be suspected, and by a proper management, a number of facts in the course of a few months developed themselves, by which I had the strongest presumptive evidence in my own mind, and determined to pursue the perpetrator with legal vengeance, and expose his turpitude. He knew not that he was suspected until he was privately informed of my determination—on which he threw himself on my mercy, and made a full confession of his guilt.

Dec. 3, 1829. VERITAS.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.



Mr Weekes, manufacturer of horticultural buildings in the King's Road, has made one of the greatest improvements which have been accomplished in this mode of heating since its application to gardening purposes. One of the few objections to the system has hitherto been, that, in a cold morning, the temperature of a forcing-house cannot be so suddenly raised, and in foggy weather the damp in a green-house cannot be so suddenly dried up, as by fire flues. Mr Weekes has completely removed this difficulty, by circulating the water along a box or tube, 12 or 18 inches broad, and only $\frac{8}{8}$ inches deep, inside measure. The boiler being small, and exposing a long surface to the fire, on Mr Cottam and Mr Fowler's principle, the water is soon heated, and passes rapidly along the broad tube, (*a, a*) which exposing so large a surface, quickly gives out its heat. At the further end of the house this broad plate is connected with two returning pipes; one of a very small diameter, barely sufficient to carry back the water sent forward in the broad tube (*b*), and the other of 6 in. or a foot in diameter (*c*), to serve as a reservoir of heat in the night-time, or to be employed instead of the small returning pipe, when the house is once heated to the proper degree. The returning pipes open into a small cistern (*d*), formed in the end of the broad tube, and the opening to each pipe is stopped by a plug; the one or the other of which is taken out, according to the tube the water is meant to return by. Nothing can be more beautiful, simple, and effectual, of which any one may be convinced, by inspecting the apparatus, placed in a house 60 feet long, on Mr Weekes' premises. Of course, the direction of the pipes may be varied at pleasure, to suit every form of house; and instead of a returning pipe of large dimensions, a second one of small diameter, might pass through a series of cisterns, of such dimensions as would retain the heat for any term considered necessary. To retain a layer of water on the upper surface of the broad tubes, for the purposes of evaporation, it is only necessary to raise two ledges on their outer edges. Mr Weekes has taken out a patent for his improvement, but we hope he will soon make some arrangement by which his broad tube, whether set on edge, or kept flat, will be generally adopted as the going pipe by the numerous persons throughout the country now heating hot-houses by hot water.

Mr Weekes is a simple, harmless man, not very likely, we fear, to make the most of his invention. We trust, however, that the numerous tradesmen to whom he shows and explains it, will act as honorably to him as they would wish to be done by, if in his circumstances. It is not uncommon with rich manufacturers in Birmingham and Sheffield, when they find a patent taken out by a poor one, for what they consider a good thing, to infringe it under various pretences, and risk the consequences, well knowing the expenses of the law, even when the lawsuit is gained; but when a man like Mr Weekes has hit upon a thing that is really entitled to a patent, that patent, however much it might be liable to be technically infringed, ought to be held sacred. This should be a point of honor among commercial men, and we know it is in corresponding cases, among the respectable part of the London booksellers and other tradesmen. On the other hand, patentees ought to be liberal, and this we have counselled Mr Weekes to be.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUMPKINS.

Mr Editor—I observed in your New England Farmer of 4th inst. an article headed, "Yankees beat this if you can!" from the New York Evening Post, giving a statement made by Mr W. W. Taylor, of Taylorsville, Va. of his having raised in his garden the past summer, among some beets, three pumpkin vines, which produced 43 pumpkins that came to maturity, weighing 1899½ lbs. the largest of which weighed 67½ lbs.; besides these a number that did not ripen.

Being a native of New England, and in possession of facts that still give to her the palm, I have been induced on reading the above, to give you the following statement for publication, notwithstanding its substance was noticed in several of our newspapers some years since.

In April, 1815, I planted in my garden among some cucumbers, one pumpkin seed. On the 29th September following, I called on several of my neighbors to assist in gathering and witnessing its productions—the result was as follows: 44 pumpkins, weighing 1040 lbs., the length of the vine, including its branches, 105 rods, or 1732½ feet—circumference of the vine's stem 9¼ inches. Ten of the largest pumpkins weighed 923¼ lbs., viz., 135, 126¼, 97, 94, 91, 90, 90, 76, 64, 60 lbs., the remaining thirty-four weighed together 116¾ lbs. The noted tornado of 23d September so much injured the vine, that I considered it useless to leave the pumpkins any longer on it, notwithstanding it was in its most flourishing state at the commencement of the gale. The vine was spread on a grass plat, back of my house as it was measured, where it remained for public inspection from three to four weeks. On the 14th morning after it was so spread, I discovered twenty fresh blossoms on it. The month of October was remarkably mild, and judging by the appearance of the vine, could it have remained in the ground undisturbed through the season, its product would have been increased at least fifty per cent.

I raised also in the same garden the past season, a French turnip, which weighed 20 lbs. 10 oz., after being closely trimmed. It was taken out of the ground in the month of September.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON.

Jewett City, New London Co. Con. Dec. 8, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LIVE FENCES.

On the common Thorn and Three Thorned Acacia.

Mr Editor—In answer to the request of your correspondent J. B. of Albany, which I noticed in your paper of last week, I will state a single experiment by which the seeds of the common Thorn of our woods (sometimes called the thorn apple) were made to vegetate the first year.

The berries were gathered in October about the time the first frosts set in, and closeted till December, when they were found thoroughly ripe. The seeds were then separated from the pulp by grinding them in a mortar, and washing them in several waters: they were then mixed with soil in an open box, and this being sunk to a level with the surface of earth and thus subjected to the action of the frost during winter, all sprouted the following spring.*

I agree with your correspondent in all he states relative to the Three Thorned Acacia, or honey locust *(gleditschia triacanthos.)* There is perhaps no tree, or plant, native or foreign, so eminently adapted for a live fence as this. It is hardy, and of a very rapid growth, thorns numerous, and branching, frequently a foot or more in length.—Such a hedge *properly set and trained*, would, I am inclined to believe, form in a comparatively short time, a fence absolutely impassable to any of our domestic animals. The wood of this tree is very strong and uncommonly hard, more so I think than almost any other of our native trees: for these reasons I am inclined to believe it would make a fine timber tree; possibly equal to our common locust *(Pseudo Acacia)* so noted for its strength and durability. No worm to my knowledge, ever attacks this tree; nor does it throw up suckers from its roots: such at least, are the conclusions I have drawn from the observations which I have made on about a thousand trees of this kind, of different ages, which I have growing. I have never been able to discover anything of the kind. But a tree that is subject to be devoured by a destructive worm, appears not quite so suitable for a *strong* hedge: and a tree which emits innumerable suckers from its roots seems alike unsuitable; inasmuch as it would invade the soil it was designed to protect, and would require a perpetual conflict to confine it within its bounds.

W. K.

Newton, Dec. 13.

SOLUTION OF INDIA RUBBER.

Mr Editor—I am induced to give you a recipe for making a solution of Gum Elastic, which is far superior to, and much cheaper than that in a former paper of yours, which was made of Seneca oil.

Take one pound of *balsam copaiva*, to which add one ounce of *gum elastic*—place this where it will be moderately warm for a week, at the expiration of which time you will find a solution sufficient for all purposes that you may wish.

T. R E.

*Mr Kirk, of Brandywine, has been successful in making the seeds of the American thorn vegetate, by washing them clean, putting them in hot water to swell them, and exposing the water in which they were immersed to be frozen and thawed several times. Dr Mease, of Philadelphia, says, "The haws of the Washington thorn, *Cratægus cordata*, require to be buried one winter before they sprout, and they should be put into the ground the same Autumn they are taken off the tree; the pulp which surrounds them having been previously rubbed off and the stones washed. The usual way is to put them in a box of sand, and to stand it under the eves of a house to receive the dropping of water from it, and by the Spring they will be open and ready for planting." See *Fessenden's New American Gardener.* Art. Hawthorn, p. 153— *Ed. N. E. F.*

Brighton Market.—*Monday, Dec.* 14.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

In our last report, we mentioned the unsettled state of the market, and gave some assurance that we should probably be able to be more explicit hereafter—but circumstances of a different character from what we then expected, has rendered it still more difficult. The market, today, for the sale of Cattle, Sheep, &c. was divided—a part at the "Old Stand," and a part at the Brighton Hotel, located about 1 mile north of the former—we shall, in order to distinguish the two places, call them the upper and lower market, and give the number of Cattle, Sheep, &c. at each place, which is about all we can do this week.

Upper Market—266 Cattle, 864 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

Lower Market—583 Cattle, 935 Sheep—34 Cattle were taken by the Barrellers, before getting in—making a total of 883 Cattle, and 1799 Sheep at market—all the market cattle were sold and nearly all the Sheep—a few Store cattle remained unsold at the close of the market—not much doing in Swine.

In the 14th century, the manufactories in Louvain contained 150,000 workmen; and when they left work, they were compelled to ring a large bell, that the women might keep the children in doors, lest they should be thrown down and trampled under foot.

The first volume of "La Place's Mécanique Céleste, translated, with a Commentary, by Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D." of Boston, is just published. It is a 4to. of about 750 pages, beautifully printed.

At a late sale in England, of the celebrated Durham breeding stock, a three year old cow brought 150 guineas, a yearling heifer 115, a three year old bull 270, a twelvemonth bull 210, a four months old 120 guineas.

Humboldt calculates that one acre of ground planted with the banana, is quite sufficient to support fifty men, while an acre of wheat, "communibus annis," would barely supply the wants of three.

A gentleman occupied a farm in Essex, where he had not long resided before numerous rooks built their nests on the trees surrounding his premises; the rookery was much prized; the farmer, however, being induced to hire a larger farm about three quarters of a mile distant, he left the farm and the rookery; but, to his surprise and pleasure, the whole rookery deserted their former habitation, and came to the new one of their old master, where they continue to flourish. It ought to be added, that this gentleman was strongly attached to all animals whatsoever, and of course used them kindly.—*Zoological Journal.*

A gentleman in New Haven has succeeded in domesticating a large number of wild pigeons.—They deposit but one egg, and the male and female sit by turns, the latter always in the night.

JUDGE PITMAN'S ADDRESS.

☞The following able Address will well repay attentive perusal. Even those who may not coincide with the author in all his opinions relative to political economy, will not fail to do homage to the talents, research, and argumentative powers of their advocate.

Annual Address delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, October 21, 1828. *By* JOHN PITMAN.

"All is the gift of Industry; whate'er
Exalts, embellishes, and renders life
Delightful."—*Thomson.*

To abstract ourselves occasionally from things of private concern, and cultivate those affections which lead us to promote the public good, is pleasant and profitable. Self-love requires no stimulus; it is the social principle which must be fostered and encouraged. The poet has said, that self-love and social are the same; and when men shall act upon this principle, we shall have less occasion for legal restraints. Self love is the *centripetal*, and social love the *centrifugal* force, both are necessary to keep us in the orbit in which our Creator designed that we should move, for the production of the greatest quantity of human happiness. We are commanded to love our neighbor as ourselves, which presupposes that it is lawful for us to love ourselves, and that the same proportion of love should be extended to our neighbor. The man who practically has no regard for himself or his neighbor, who makes no effort to promote his own happiness or his neighbor's, but pursues a career destructive of both, is the object of detestation and punishment. The social principle is promoted by those associations whose object is the public good, which, drawing men together for the interchange of benevolent thoughts, and for devising the means to produce the greatest good, call forth the best faculties and affections of our nature, and teach us, by experience, how much happier we are, in imitating his perfections, who sendeth the blessings of his providence "upon the evil and the good," than in devising and executing schemes to benefit only ourselves.

The object of the Society I have now the honor to address, is, the encouragement of Domestic Industry. That is the best kind of charity which enables men to help themselves, it gives most individual happiness, and prevents those vices which attend on indolence. To encourage industry, is, to prepare men for the reception of those good principles which flourish best in a good soil, where they may produce a hundred and a thousand fold.

It has pleased the beneficent author of our existence, to make our happiness in this life dependent upon our industry. He has endowed us with faculties and powers, and placed within our reach the means of sustenance, of competence, and even of luxury, and saith unto us, in a language not to be misinterpreted,—"Work out now thy temporal happiness." His goodness, however, has not stopped here; not only has he furnished us with the power, and the means, and the motives to labor, but he has given us servants to labor for us with an activity and power surpassing, beyond all compare, the activity and strength of man. I refer not now to the beasts of the field whose labors are so essential to the operation of agriculture, but to those agents which the ingenuity of man has discovered and reduced to his service in the elements of water and fire, by which the manufacturing industry of man is rendered so productive, the facilities of commerce increased, and the means afforded of scattering these products far and wide to clothe the naked, whilst the hungry are fed, and "none are sent empty away." Who then can doubt as to the importance of encouraging industry?

But here a question occurs, which in our country has become of great political moment;—Shall we encourage *domestic* or *foreign* industry? Shall we use the faculties, and powers, and means, and ministers of nature, which God has given us for the promotion of our own comfort and happiness, or shall we neglect the most productive of these, and though it seems agreed that we may lawfully feed ourselves, are we to look abroad for the covering which must prevent "the winds of heaven from visiting" us "too roughly," and for those elegancies, which gratify the taste, and afford more substantial comfort to those whose labor and ingenuity have produced them?

Be not alarmed! I am not now about to enter into the mysteries of the tariff, with which I do not profess myself to be sufficiently acquainted. I will not now meddle with that topic which has been so fruitful in congressional controversy, and has aroused a spirit in the South, which every lover of union would rejoice to see laid, if not in the Red Sea, at least in the Trans-Atlantic, by the music of our looms and spindles. The present occasion, however, requires of me, in an address to a society whose express object is the promotion of domestic industry, that I should not abandon the subject without suggesting some truths, which may be generally admitted, in vindication of the right and duty of every nation to encourage its own industry.

By domestic industry I would understand the whole industry of the nation; its manufacturing, commercial, navigating, and, though last, not least, its agricultural industry. Agricultural industry is so essential to the existence of the nation, that it needs no other encouragement than will be found in the encouragement of Manufactures, and Commerce. A home market is provided for the products of Agriculture by the increase of domestic manufactures, and a foreign market by the aid of navigation and commerce. The home market is however of the greatest importance. Inasmuch as every mechanic and manufacturer requires a certain quantity of food daily, for which he is dependent upon the farmer; this creates a constant and steady demand, and the price will be regulated by the quantity which the farmer produces; but as the *foreign* manufacturer will buy his provision of the farmer of his own country, our farmers cannot expect to feed him except so far as he finds a deficiency at home; and this is subject to the regulation of the government under which he lives, and to the course of trade between that country and other countries. The demand created by the home market is vastly greater than the demand created by the foreign market. The demand in any foreign country is generally for so much only as may be necessary to supply the deficiency occasioned by the *partial* failure of its crops; the demand of the home market is for all that is necessary to feed those who do not raise their own provision. Every nation must first feed itself, and can only export its surplus; there must therefore be a deficiency of agricultural product abroad, and a surplus at home, to enable the farmer to derive any benefit from the foreign market. The home market is therefore the most constant and certain, and enables the farmer to ascertain with much more certainty the fair value of agricultural labor, and the rent of land. The home market is not, and the foreign market is subject to the control of other nations, and affected by their wars, their commercial treaties, and all those contingencies which affect the relations and commerce of different countries with each other. To a nation, therefore, that has made considerable advances in manufactures, the home market is of the first magnitude and importance.

The foreign market, however, is of consequence to the farmer in two ways:—1st, by providing a sale for his surplus produce; and 2d, by raising the price at home of all the rest, which would have been depressed below the fair market price, if this surplus produce had remained to glut the home market. So that both the foreign and the home market are necessary for the full prosperity of agriculture; and commerce, navigation, and manufactures are not her rivals, but her handmaids. It would be little better than suicide, for agriculture to destroy manufactures at the instigation of commerce, and a most narrow minded and short sighted policy, for commerce to demand such a sacrifice.

We are now met by that maxim in political economy, that the citizens of every nation should buy where they can the cheapest, and that no nation should encourage the manufacture of any article at home, which can be bought cheaper abroad. We are easily deceived by words; that which is *nominally* cheap, may be *actually* dear.

The value of money is in proportion to the difficulty of acquiring it, and to the quantity of the necessaries of life which we can purchase with any given sum. To the rich, everything is cheap, and to the poor, everything is dear.

Money is valuable only as the medium of exchange. If we wish to buy cloth, and have nothing but corn to buy it with, we may exchange our corn for the cloth, without the aid of money, if the person who has the cloth wishes for our corn; if the owner of the cloth does not want our corn, we must then sell our corn for money, and with the money purchase the cloth; and thus we have been able to exchange our corn for cloth through the medium of money. In this exchange, the value of our corn to us, was the quantity and quality of the cloth we obtained for it, without any reference to the quantity of money we were obliged to use for the purpose of making the exchange. If we should get more cloth for our corn than we expected, we should consider the cloth cheap, if less, dear, whether we bought cheap, therefore, would depend upon how we sold.

If in one year, our corn should sell for fifty cents a bushel, and in the next year for one dollar a bushel, yet if in the first year, we could get as much of everything that we wanted for the fifty cents, as in the next year for the one dollar, our corn, though nominally dearer the second year than the first, was in truth of the same value. The greater or less money price of any commodity is what in general estimation renders it dear or cheap, but this is fallacious; we must compare this price with the price of labor and other commodities at the same time, and if it bears the the same relation to the price of labor and other commodities as it did formerly, it is neither more nor less cheap than it was then.

The price, therefore, of what is offered for sale, whether dear or cheap, will depend upon the

price of what we have to sell to enable us to make the exchange. The British manufacturer may sell to us his cloth at a price nominally cheaper than our own will command for several years to to come, and yet it may be actually cheaper for our farmers to buy of our own manufacturers. If to pay the British manufacturer, the farmer must sell his produce for a less price than he would be obliged to sell it in order to pay the American manufacturer, he can as well afford to buy the domestic manufacture, if he pays no more for it than the difference which he obtains for his own produce under this system of encouragement, and if he pays less than this difference for the domestic manufacture, he can better afford to buy it; in other words, it will be cheaper to him, though rated at a higher money price than the British manufacture, if he bought it for a less quantity of his produce.

It is one of the simplest propositions in political economy, that a nation can only buy in proportion to what it has to sell, and can sell to buy with. If it cannot sell its surplus produce, the nation is in the same situation in reference to what it wishes to buy with it, as if it had no surplus produce. The Spanish nation, whilst in the full enjoyment of the mines of South America, could buy British manufactures with the produce of those mines, though Spain was more prosperous when she manufactured for herself. But we have no means of obtaining the silver and gold which are necessary to buy British manufactures, but by selling our produce, either to the British or to some other nation. Great Britain will not allow the produce of our grain growing states to come into her home market in competition with the productions of her own soil, unless under some peculiar circumstances which seldom occur; and the cry now is, that there is no profit in navigation and foreign commerce, which is as much as to say that there is no place abroad where we can carry our produce to a profit. How then are the grain growing states to pay for British manufactures? Does not the duty of self-preservation require that we should raise up manufacturers among ourselves, who will consume the surplus produce of the farmer, and pay him with their manufactures? This creation of the home market will raise the price of agricultural produce, and though the farmer may pay a higher nominal price for domestic manufactures than he paid for foreign, yet he may be a gainer by the exchange; though he pays more money, he has more money to pay with, and therefore he may buy actually cheaper, and grow richer than when he gave less and got less. It is not universally true therefore that a nation should buy what it wants of those who will sell it for the least *money*, but it should buy what it wants of those who may enable it to sell what it has to the best advantage.

The maxim of the celebrated Adam Smith, that we should not manufacture at home, what we can buy cheaper abroad, was predicated upon the entire freedom of trade between nations. Having before him the system of monopoly and exclusion by which the British farmer was obliged to buy his clothing, furniture and implements of husbandry of the British manufacturer, and the British manufacturer was obliged to buy his provisions of the British farmer, though he might buy them cheaper, if imported from other countries, he doubted as to the policy of this system, and supposed the nation would be more prosperous and happy if its industry were not thus forced into particular channels, and that the greatest value of annual product would be produced by suffering individual industry to pursue that course which the sagacity of the individual should find most profitable. That profound political economist had no reference to the continuance of a system by which Great Britain would compel other nations to buy her manufactures and her colonial produce, whilst she refuses to buy what they may desire to exchange for them, and may entirely exclude them from her colonies. Nor did he suppose that other nations were to be regardless of their own resources and industry, and while no respect was had to what they could produce at a less price than the manufacturers or farmers of England, except by an exclusion from the British market, they were to be deluded by the cry of cheap! cheap! and required to purchase whatever England might be willing to sell, at a price intended to break down their infant manufactures and to render them subservient to the overwhelming influence of British capital and monopoly. The philosophic mind of this great man, contemplating the wealth of nations, considered the whole human race as one family, and bound together by the ties of commerce and mutual interest as one nation, pursuing, undirected and untramelled by human laws, that species of industry best adapted to their condition and climate, and freely interchanging with each other the produce of different countries and varied industry in a manner most conducive to the welfare and happiness of the whole. Such considerations, in such a mind, were well fitted to excite disgust at the petty contrivances by which the few were endeavoring to monopolize the privileges of the many, and nations, deceived by the representations of the interested, were doing violence to the ordinances of nature, and striving to paralyze that industry in other nations, which, under a different system, would contribute to their own comfort and happiness. Great Britain has felt, and is now suffering under the evils of her system, which has taken so deep root that her wisest statesmen must despair of a remedy. Whilst therefore Great Britain may be compelled to persevere in her system of commercial and municipal war against the industry of all other countries, other nations are compelled to adopt some measures of defence. And let not our statesmen be deceived by those beautiful theories which the statesmen of Great Britain would gladly recommend for our adoption, that their own condition may be ameliorated under a system which they dare not abandon, but which theories are no more applicable to the present state of the commercial world than the Utopia of Plato to the present condition of man.

(To be continued.

Potatoes.—It is stated in the St Johnsbury (Vt.) Herald, that William Cobb, of Morgan, gathered a trifle short of three bushels, weighing one hundred and eightyseven pounds, from one potato, planted the past spring.

Instinct.—Blumenbach asserts the absolute blindness of instinct; in short, instinct in all its usual senses. Birds of passage, kept in cages, with plenty of food, and in warm chambers, yet at the given season of migration, manifest the greatest restlessness and attempt to escape. Canary birds, having the materials given them, build exactly like the wild one in the Canary Islands, although reared under other birds. Condillac wished with Darwin, to take away all the wonderful from the constructiveness of birds, and refer it, as men, to practice. Nonsense! There are creatures, the silkworm, for instance, which work once, and but once, and which could have had no instruction.

Singular phenomenon.—Near the village of Kilkee, on the western coast of Ireland, is a natural curiosity which I do not recollect to have seen any where mentioned by travellers. It is called the "Puffing Hole," and consists of a cavern at the base of the cliff, the mouth of which opens on the Atlantic, and which after burrowing to a considerable distance, runs up to the surface in a narrow neck, resembling at the top the mouth of a well, when the tremendous sea from abroad rolls in, it is as though the great body of water was forced into an inverted funnel, its impetus of course increasing as it ascends through the narrow neck until it reaches the upper opening or "Puffing-hole," through which it jets to an astonishing height into the air, sometimes several hundred feet, and then falls in vain on the mossy fields behind. Nothing can be more stupendous than the sight of this gigantic jet d'eau when the strong westerly wind sets in with force so as to completely block up the mouth of the cavern.

To prepare camphor without the use of alcohol.—Take two drachms of gum camphor, and the same quantity of quick lime; rub them well together; then, putting this mixed powder into an earthen vessel, pour upon it six ounces of lime water.—Let it stand about thirty minutes for the grosser particles to settle. Then pour off the clear liquid into an earthen vessel, and you will have a strong solution of camphor. You will not find that *pungency* in the smell, which you would if it were dissolved in *alcohol*, for the plain reason, that *pure water* has not the pungent odor that *spirituous liquors* have.

I know of no case where camphor is used in our families, where the lime connected with it can be of any injury.

In fact, in most if not all cases, it will be a decided benefit.

This mode of dissolving gum camphor has one decided advantage over that in common use. If camphor, dissolved in alcoholic liquors be mixed with water for use, as is frequently necessary, the gum immediately separates and sinks to the bottom, an inconvenience which is avoided by this method.

In point of *economy*, likewise, the method above proposed has a decided advantage.

HERVEY N. PRESTON, M. D.

Newton, Mass. Nov. 9, 1829.

CARD MAKING MACHINE.

The invention of Mr Amos Whittemore, of West Cambridge, formed a new era in the mechanical ingenuity of this country, and the real importance of the machine can hardly be estimated. As a piece of mechanism, it has never been excelled; strips of smooth leather and rolls of wire are placed on one end of the apparatus, and the intricate process of cutting the leather to the exact size, and pricking the holes is performed, while at the same moment the wire is cut, bent, and the teeth are inserted in their respective places; the card then comes out, perfectly formed, and completely finished for immediate use, occupying but a few moments in the operation.

We heard the old gentleman a few months before his death, while confined to his house by disease, relate the particulars of the origin and completion of his design, with an enthusiasm that would awaken youthful ambition to exert itself in something more than a limited sphere. He mentioned that three days as well as nights, were constantly devoted to the making and completion of his model, all of which was done in his own house, and the fear of losing sight of his plan, prevented everything like repose, until it was completed; the original he preserved and exhibited to his friends in his last days, as an evidence of industry, to stimulate the young to perseverance and exertion. For a number of years previous to his decease, he was feeble and much debilitated, and the great mental efforts and intense and close application he made in bringing the machine to perfection, impaired his constitution, and produced a premature death. The proceeds of his ingenuity produced him something, but his wealth was far from being extensive, and little was left as the result of his arduous toil and intense mechanical research.—*Berkshire American.*

Freezing Quicksilver.—It is stated by Professor Hansteen, that, during his tour in Siberia, in the month of January last, finding the mercury in two thermometers becoming stiff, he determined to expose a quantity of it to the full effect of the air. Accordingly, at night, he poured 3 lbs. into a basin, and set it out. The next morning, before half past seven o'clock, it was frozen into a compact hard mass, which he could not loosen with his knife from the bottom of the basin! He cut it like lead; and, at first, as the knife came out of a warm room, the mercury was still rather fluid where it was cut!

It is certainly no slight testimony to the enthusiasm with which, in these days, scientific results are pursued, to state, that in an atmosphere where mercury was thus frozen solid, the Professor daily passed the hour after sunrise, in making observations and experiments in the open air. All the brass screws, however, of his instruments were covered with leather, as the mere touch of the finger to the naked metal scorched like a red hot iron, and invariably left a blister behind.—*N. Y. American.*

The Poison Arrows of Africa.—Whatever is calculated to show the customs of distant countries, their manners, their utensils, or their arms, must be a subject of interest. The last travels of Major Denham, and Capt. Clapperton, besides their discoveries of countries in Central Africa, before unknown, have thrown a light on many subjects, of which, formerly, we had but an obscure knowledge. Amongst these the poison arrow stands prominent. By the accounts of Maj. Denham, it is a weapon, the slightest scratch of which is death; nothing can exceed it, excepting the bite of a rattlesnake. Major Denham accompanied an expedition of horse and foot armed with musketry, against the Feletahs, the bravest of the African nations. The Feletahs are not of the negro race, but are of a bronze color, and evidently of the Arab descent. The combatants met, and the contest was very long doubtful; the army of the assailants, principally on account of the cowardice of the Bordou horse, were defeated, and the poisoned arrows of the Feletahs made great execution. In the flight, Major Denham was frequently in the most critical danger, hundreds of these arrows falling around him. The wounded horses were seen after an hour to drop dead; and the soldiers died, swelled, and the blood issuing at every pore. Boo Khaloom, a Merchant General, under whose escort Don Gudney and his party had crossed the Desert, fell from his horse and expired, by a slight wound in the foot by one of those arrows.

A DISCOVERY.

Within these few weeks, a farmer, residing in this vicinity, has discovered a simple, but, as we are informed, an efficacious plan of improving potatoes. The agriculturist keeps an ass for the lighter jobs of cartage, and one day, when other food was not just at hand, a servant was ordered to cut a quantity of the green shaws [tops] from a particular drill, and, at the same time, the farmer added that the operation could do little injury, as he intended to dig the potatoes next day for the use of the house. The order was promptly obeyed, and Martin swallowed the shaws with the gusto of an epicure. Though the field lay low, the farmer was astonished next day at finding the soil on both sides of the drill, where the roots had been denuded of the shaws, much wetter than the other, and, on a close inspection, he discovered that the extra moisture had oozed out of th shaws that remained in the ground. The potatoes that had been previously raised had been so wet, soft, and unsavory, that they were unfit for the market, but it appeared that hewing away the foliage, had had the effect of draining off the extra moisture, and rendered them as dry, mealy, and nutritious, as the most enthusiastic admirer of murphies could desire. The experiment, we hear, has been since almost daily repeated, uniformly with the same success, and, if it be not already done, the farmer has it in contemplation to send a full detail of the discovery to Sir John Sinclair.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

POTATOES.

The discovery of America gave to the civilized world, in the potato, an acquisition of more importance than the possession of all her mines of silver and gold. The ease and facility with which this vegetable is produced, the quantity which may be obtained on a comparatively small portion of land, and its valuable properties as an article of food, both for man and beast, are of so much importance, that the introduction of its culture may justly be considered as a new era in the annals of domestic economy. It is to the potato that Ireland owes her rapid increase in population, and that, it is, which enables her, on a territory less than half the size of Virginia, to support *seven millions* of people, and annually to produce a considerable surplus of provisions for exportation. Wherever the potato is used as a substitute for bread, at least one half the expense of that article of food is saved. To increase its use, and to make it as much as possible a substitute for other kinds of food, must, then, be an object worthy of more attention than it has, hitherto, received. We know of no means to do this, so certain, as that of improving the quality of potatoes, intended for the table, so that they shall be preferred to other food. Every person of observation is aware of the fact, that when he dines at a table where the potatoes are dry and farinaceous, so that a fork can hardly be put into them without causing them to fall in pieces, the bread lies neglected, and much less meat is eaten in proportion. But, where the potatoes are wet and heavy, they, in turn, are but sparingly eaten, while the bread and meat have to make up the deficiency. Good potatoes are universally liked, and, if every family was to be at all times supplied with them, we are satisfied, considering the various modes in which they may be prepared for the table, at a trifling expense, that they would furnish a much greater portion of the sustenance of our population than they now do, and that, thereby, a considerable reduction in the cost of living would be effected.

In cultivating potatoes for the table, although the productiveness of the kind used is worthy of consideration, yet it is of but secondary importance. If, for instance, one kind yields 15 or 20 per cent. less than another, and yet is so much better in quality, that twice the quantity is used, it is more profitable to raise them than the others, because, every extra bushel that is used, makes a saving of nearly its whole cost, in the value of other food for which it is substituted.—*Mass. Spy.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1829.

A VALUABLE BOOK

Has just issued from the presses of Marsh & Capen, and Carter & Hendee, entitled "*The Frugal Housewife. Dedicated to those who are not ashamed of Economy. By the Author of Hobomok. "A fat kitchen maketh a lean will."*—Franklin.—"*Economy is a poor man's revenue; extravagance a rich man's ruin.*"

The time has been, when the eye of economy rarely presumed to peer into the mysteries of the kitchen, the larder, and the refectory; when the philosopher would consider himself as degraded by any attention to culinary science, or those arts, without which the most profuse expenditure serves merely as a passport to domestic discomfort, and magnificent misery; when men of learning and leisure, generally entertained sentiments similar to those attributed to Archimedes by Plutarch, who, he says, "considered all attention to mechanics, and *every art that ministers to common uses* as mean and sordid, and placed his whole delight in those intellectual speculations, which, without any relation to the necessities of life, have an intrinsic excellence, arising from truth and demonstration only." But the era has arrived in which the value of intellectual exertions and mental emanations is estimated by their practical results, and the tangible and substantial benefits to which they may give origin.

A mere sketch of the contents of the "*Frugal Housewife*" will be its best recommendation, when we assure our readers that we believe the outlines are well filled, and that in every chapter, or division, the directions given justify the promise of its title.

After an "Introductory Chapter," relating to things in general connected with domestic economy, we are presented with "Odd scraps for the economical. Simple Remedies. Vegetables.—Herbs. Cheap Dye Stuffs. Cheap common Cooking. Puddings. Cheap Cakes. Cheap Custards. Common Pies. Alamode Beef. Roast Pig," &c. &c.

The author observes that "The information conveyed is of a common kind; but it is such as a majority of young housekeepers do not possess, and such as they cannot obtain from cookery

books. Books of this kind have usually been written for the wealthy: I have written for the poor! I have said nothing about *rich* cooking; those who can afford to be epicures will find the best of information in the "Seventyfive Receipts." I have attempted to teach how money can be *saved*, not how it can be *enjoyed*. If any persons think some of the maxims too rigidly economical, let them inquire how the largest fortunes among us have been made."

Again, "Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of avarice; but it is not so of economy. The man, who is economical, is laying up for himself the permanent power of being useful and generous. He who thoughtlessly gives away ten dollars, when he owes a hundred more than he can pay, deserves no praise; he obeys a sudden impulse, more like instinct than reason: it would be real charity to check this feeling; because the good he does may be doubtful, while the injury he does his family and creditors is certain. True economy is a careful treasurer in the service of benevolence; and where they are united, respectability, prosperity, and peace will follow."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Although the Saturday meetings for the show of fruit has ceased, at the Society's Hall, the following kinds have been left at the above place for examination.

From Mr JACOB ASHTON, (Salem) specimens of Virgouleuse pears. These pears are very fair and large, possessing all the fine qualities of this variety. The tree from which the above pears were taken, is said, never to have blasted; notwithstanding this we would not recommend the cultivation of this variety.

From Mr JOHN PRINCE, (Roxbury) specimens of the Chaumontelle, Passe Colmar, Virgouleuse, and Spanish Good Christian pears. The Chaumontelles were large but rather dry and woody in the centre. Passe Colmars not in good perfection to judge; Virgouleuse middling fair, but not in eating; Spanish Good Christians, a medium eating pear, fine for baking.

From S. DOWNER (Dorchester) specimens of large, handsome, Yellow Winter Wardens (so called) weighing 17 ounces.

From Mr W. WORTHINGTON, (Dorchester) specimens of medium sized Yellow Winter Wardens.—This variety is valuable for baking, and to preserve. The tree is vigorous, a great and constant bearer.

From Mr S. WARD (Roxbury) specimens of a fair, large, striped red apple, said to be a seedling; not in eating.

From Mr JAQUES, (Charlestown) specimens of six kinds of apples, large and very fair, red, and striped, among them was the Baldwin from the original tree.

From Mr RICHARDS, (Dedham) specimens of Ambrette pears, fair, and good sized for this variety; those in eating, superior, and good flavored, melting, and juicy. We are informed they will keep a long time in the soft state, improving in flavor.

From Mr SEAVER, (Roxbury) specimens of Muscat Allemande or German Muscat pears. The writer of this article* has observed Mr SEAVER's tree, for the last three or four years; it bears constantly, full of large, fair pears, of a very superior kind; the tree is vigorous, makes large and good wood. The fruit has never blasted since I knew them; they appear a variety worthy of cultivation. Mr COXE gives a true description of this pear, viz. "It is a very fine winter pear, ripening in November; and in good seasons continuing in perfection during the winter, when it is of much superior quality to that of ordinary years; the blossom end is wide, and very flat, so as to appear almost triangular in profile, diminishing suddenly at the crown, with a very long stem; the skin is rough and green, with black clouds and some russet, the flesh is yellow, rich, buttery, and of a sprightly flavor. It ranks among the most estimable pears imported from France. The tree is vigorous, of large growth, and very fruitful. There is a peculiarity in this pear worthy of notice, the eye is very small, frequently naked, entirely without the flower leaf.

It is requested by the Committee, that fruits may still be sent to the Hall as they ripen.

[* S. D.]

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret the necessity which obliges us to postpone to our next paper, an able "Essay on the Canker worm," by Gen. DEARBORN, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Orange Trees, &c.

The Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden, offers for sale, the following collection of beautiful Green House or Parlor Plants, all of which are in the finest order:—

Those marked thus * will be supplied at the following rates:
One years' growth from inoculation, 2 dollars.
Two " " " 3 "
Three " " of age for bearing, 3 " and 50 cts.

Those marked thus ‡ are $3,50 each. Some of the kinds are three, and others but one and two years' growth.

Those marked thus † will be each $5, and being quite new, are not at present large.

ORANGES.

*Seville orange, or Bigarade.
‡Double flowering do. or Orange a fleur double.
†Horned, or hermaphrodite do.
*Curled leaved, or cluster flowering, riche depouille.
‡Turkey bigarade.
*Gold striped do.
*Silver " "
*Silver striped curled leaved do.
‡Willow leaved do.
*West India sweet orange, or anger a fruit doux.
‡St Salvador pyramidal shaped sweet seedless.
‡Portugal oval sweet do.
† sweet seedless do.
†Red cored Malta, or red Portugal do.
‡Chinese bigarade, or large myrtle leaved do.
*Myrtle leaved do. small fruit.
*Small Mandarin do. with fruit size of cherries.
†Tangiers do. beautiful.
†Very spiny.

SHADDOCKS.

*Shaddock, or pampelmous, monstrous fruit.
†French do.
†Pear shaped do. or poire du Commandeur.

LEMONS.

*Short Lisbon lemon.
*Long Sicily do.
†Poneire do. or gros limon.
‡Incomparable do.
‡Sweet fruited do.
‡Pear shaped do.
*Red fruited lemon, Palermo solid citron, or Limonier a fruit sanguine.
‡Mella rosa do.
†Spanish do. or merveille d' Espagne.
‡Gold striped do.
†Double flowering do. Limonier a fleurs doubles.
†Fingered do.
*Madeira citron, or Cedratier.
†Madras citron, has weighed in England 5 pounds
†Large fruited do. or Citronier a gros fruit.
†Side fruited do. or Citronier a cotes.
†Pointed do. of Florence.
‡West India lime.
†Sweet fruited do.
*Bergamot lemon.
† perette of St Domingo.

☞Orders for any of the above plants received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street, Boston.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-st.,

25 bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the Editor of the New England Farmer, in the current volume p. 102. This is but the fourth year from the ball; they took the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society in 1827. (See Col. PICKERING's Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98.)—they are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and meally, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protuberances. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. They are packed in bags of one bushel each, and are sold here at the same price at which they readily sell by the person who raised them, viz. $2,12 cents per bushel, including the bag. Persons in want of them will please apply soon, as they are nearly all engaged. 3w Dec. 11.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at *Copeland's Ammunition Store*, 65 Broad st, at *retail*. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the *best quality*—cheap for cash. tf

Hat Store.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington street, a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, among which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price. Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the Latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed.

Nov. 20. tF18 STEPHEN W. OLNEY.

Notice.

A deranged man, about 65 years of age, considerably gray, by the name of Elisha Sherman, dressed in a homespun overcoat, rather old, with a broad brimmed hat, left his place of residence in Hanson, Mass. on Thursday, the 19th November. Whoever will give any information to the subscriber where he may be found, or will assist him to return home, shall be suitably rewarded. JOSEPH HOBART.

Hanson, Dec. 1, 1829. tf

To Farmers.

To be let, and entered upon the first of April next, a small farm, five miles from Boston Market, under good improvement, having good and convenient buildings, and well fenced. Also, to be sold or exchanged for a farm in New England, or real estate in Boston, twelve hundred acres of good land in that part of the state of Ohio called the Connecticut Reserve, in a town fast settling.

Inquire at No. 1 Union-street, or this office. tf Nov. 13.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted a first rate Farm, containing 50 to 100 acres of Land, with a good and convenient House, Barn, &c. situated within 20 miles of Boston, and not more than 2 miles from some thickly settled village.

Letters addressed to "R. B. H." of Boston, (postage paid) giving a very particular description of Farms offered, will receive immediate attention.

Oct. 30. eptf

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	125 00	130 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	1 00	1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel.		9 25
Cargo, No. 1,	"		7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	"		6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	13	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 87	6 12
Genesee,	"	5 87	6 00
Rye, best,	"	3 62	3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	62	63
Rye,	"	75	78
Barley,	"		67
Oats,	"	40	45
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.	8 00	8 50
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel.	15 00	16 00
Navy, mess,	"	12 00	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		3 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		3 00
Red Top	"	62	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	38	40
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	20	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	30	33
Merino, half blood,	"	28	30
Merino, quarter washed,	"	25	26
Native, washed,	"	25	25
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	35	36
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	26	27
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	30	32

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"		5
whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	2	8
MUTTON,	"	2	8
POULTRY,	"	5	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	18
Lump, best,	"	15	22
EGGS,	dozen.	16	18
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		1 00
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"	37	40
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	1 50	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

Mr Hale—As it is now so much more fashionable for ladies to make poetry than puddings, I have feared that unless the following were something beside plain prose, it would receive no notice from your readers, although it possesses so much excellence of its own.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

EVE'S PUDDING.

If you want a good pudding, mind what you are taught—
Take of eggs six in number when bought for a groat;
The fruit with which Eve her husband did cozen,
Well pared and well chopped, at least half a dozen;
Six ounces of bread, let Moll eat the crust,
And crumble the rest as fine as the dust;
Six ounces of currants from the stem you must sort,
Lest you break out your teeth, and spoil all the sport;
Six ounces of sugar won't make it too sweet,
Some salt, and some nutmeg will make it complete;
Three hours let it boil without any flutter,
But Adam won't like it without wine and butter.

Good Advice.—Be not always speaking of yourself.

Boast not.
Do not equivocate.
Attend to the ladies.
Dread the character of an ill-bred man.
Be remarkable for cleanliness of person.
Avoid old sayings and vulgarisms.
Acquire a knowledge of the world.
Praise delicately.
Study the foibles of mankind.
Judge of others by yourself.
Command your temper and countenance.
Beware of proffered friendship.
Avoid noisy laughter.
Strive to write well and grammatically.
Neglect not an old acquaintance.
Lose no time in transacting business.
Be not frivolous.
Study dignified as well as pleasing manners.
Adapt your conversation to the company.
Praise not another at the expense of the present company.
Look people in the face when speaking.
Interrupt no man's story.
Reflect on no order of people.
Suppose not yourself the object of ridicule.
Avoid *debt.*

The reserve or shyness of men of sense, generally confines them to small acquaintance, and they find numbers their avowed enemies, the similarity of whose taste, had fortune brought them once acquainted, would have rendered them their fondest friends.

Massachusetts has less than one twentieth part of the population of the United States, and yet of the college students, one in seven are her sons—three times her fair proportion! This is much to her credit. She stands at the head of the confederacy in regard to liberal education. Indeed no other state, except Connecticut, comes near her standard.

Beet Sugar.—A friend has presented us with a sample of Loaf Sugar, manufactured in France, from the Beet root. In flavor, it cannot be distinguished from Sugar made from cane; but being much lighter, probably it may not go so far in the uses to which it may be applied. It is a beautiful sample, perfectly crystallized, and purely white. In appearance, it is much superior to any double refined sugar from cane we have ever seen. The sample is left at our office for the gratification of those who wish to see it.—*Charleston Courier.*

BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondonce, which has been handed to us for publication, is said to have occurred on Monday last. A dandy, wishing to inquire if a tailor would give him credit, for a coat, wrote thus:—

City Hotel, Oct. 19, 1829.

Sir—Coat on tick? Please answer.

Yours, J. D.

THE REPLY.

Monday, Oct. 19, 1829.

Sir—It won't answer. Yours, C. W.

[*N. Y. paper.*

Near Edinburgh, a farmer who was troubled with rats, recently caught upwards of 400, by placing a large copper kettle in a corn loft, filling it about half full of water, and strewing a thin sprinkling of chaff over it. By a few boards extending from the wall to the kettle, the rats could jump among what they took to be a fine lot of grain, and died the death.

Application to business, attended with approbation and success, flatters and animates the mind; which in idleness and inaction stagnates and putrifies. I would wish that every rational man would every night when he goes to bed, ask himself this question, *What have I done today?* Have I done anything that can be of use to myself or others? Have I employed my time, or have I squandered it? Have I lived out the day, or have I dozed it away in sloth and laziness? A thinking being must be pleased or confounded, according as he can answer himself these questions.—*Chesterfield.*

The Influence of a Cup of Tea.—A cup of tea, though a small article and a cheap one, is capable of performing wonders. When the "hissing urn throws up a steamy column," fragrant with hyson, powerful with imperial, strong with gunpowder, or black with bohea, it may be considered as a warning of the consequences to be expected from the wonder working beverage within. But when the cups have received it, when the sugar and cream have softened; in fine, when rosy lips begin to imbibe the delicious draught, then look for consequences. Father of Ho Whangi! how does a cup of tea unloose, invigorate, nay, almost create, the faculty of speech! Behold a spiritless, silent company, sitting in a semicircle, staring at one another, having thrice exhausted that almost inexhaustible topic, the weather, and despairing in what manner to introduce it a fourth time—in this sad, in this most uncomfortable dilemma, the sight of the tea tray is better than a plank to a drowning man, or the voice of pardon to a condemned criminal. Glance your eyes over the company, and see how other eyes begin to sparkle; the solemn gloom disperses like mists before the morning sun. But no sooner have pretty noses began to inhale the fragrance, no sooner have pretty lips began to sip the delicious, tongue-inspiring beverage, than silence is thrust aside, the weather banished from "good society," and tongues (as Virgil says about the elm trees that bear apples,) begin to be astonished at fruits not their own.

Great Crops of Corn.—The Editor of the Delaware Advertiser offered, in the spring, a premium of twenty dollars to any one of the subscribers to that paper, who should produce the greatest quantity of merchantable Indian corn, from one acre of ground. The premium has been awarded to Jos. E. Muse, Esq. of Cambridge, Md., who raised the present season, from one acre of ground, something better than one hundred bushels of shelled corn.

Edward Lloyd, a very extensive farmer of Talbot county, Md. has raised this year eightyfive thousand bushels of corn; all of the best quality; a much larger crop than has ever been raised on the same farm.

On the farm of Joseph Harlan, Esq. of Elkton county, Md. is an apple tree which has produced three crops this season! A few days since the tree was budding, and had the weather continued mild, would have been in blossom for the fourth time!

Steam Carriages.—Wonders are recorded and miracles anticipated from travelling steam engines. In a trial of speed on a rail road, between Liverpool and Manchester, a steam carriage heavily loaded, travelled at the rate of 28 miles per hour, for 32 miles, and still greater celerity is calculated on with confidence. A writer for a London Morning paper observes that "On railways laid down on the high road from London to Liverpool, the mails drawn by a light locomotive engine, might travel the distance of 204 miles with facility in 12 hours, carryiug double their present complement of passengers; and this at a cost of fuel not exceeding 10s. or scarcely one half penny per mile, while 2½ per mile would amply cover the interest of capital for engines, water stations, &c.

Wanted,

An Apprentice, in a Book Printing Office. An intelligent boy from the country would be preferred.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street. tf Oct. 23.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830.

Just published by Carter & Hendee, corner of School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. Russell, No. 52, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanack for* 1830. By Thomas G. Fessenden, editor of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding year. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared and revised with great care by a gentleman of this city—the tides particularly noted—a complete Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England, including the Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination—a table of Roads and distances from Boston, &c. and seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, principally upon Agriculture and Gardening.

☞Country traders and others supplied upon the most liberal terms, by the thousand, groce, or dozen.

Sept. 18.

Gardening Business.

Gentlemen in want of a competent person to prune Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, &c. arrange hot beds, walks, or green houses, pot plants, arrange them in green houses, or, in fine, any business connected with gardens, can be accommodated by calling on Mr Senior, at his Green Houses, in Roxbury, who will attend to the above business himself, or furnish a competent person.

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street